A HOUSE THAT IS NOT A HOUSE

Peculiar Manner In Which the Commons Will Organize To-day.

MOMENTOUS FOR MR. MATTHEWS

The Gladstonian Fight-Three Viceroys Honored By Ireland-That Heidelberg Hurrah - England's Press on Tilden.

Justin McCarthy's Letter.

[Copurighted.] No. 20 CHEYNE GARDENS, THAMES EM-BANKMENT, CHELSEA, LONDON, August 4 .-[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Ber.]-Parliament meets to-morrow. We are a good long way off yet from any real business. The first duty of parliament will be to elect a speaker. This must be done before the speaker or any member is sworn. Technically, a man is not a member of the house of commons until he has taken the oath and his seat. Therefore to-morrow the business will literally consist of a number of men not members of the house of commons meeting in that chamber and there electing a man who, like themselves, is not a member of the house, to preside over the debates of that house. There will be no opposition, it may be taken for granted, to the re-elec-

ARTHUR PEEL AS SPEAKER. After his re-election and the formal signifying of her majesty's approval of it will begin the business of swearing in the members, the speaker himself being the first man sworn. This swearing in will occupy some days, and in the meantime all the statesmen. who have taken high office having by that fact ceased to represent their former constituents, have to seek re-election. New writs have been moved for, and then the whole process of re-election has to be gone through over again. In one or two cases reelection is not by any means a mere formality nor a foregone conclusion. There will probably be a keen and obstinate fight

AGAINST HENRY MATTHEWS, the new home secretary, in East Birmingham, and it is not impossible that other ministers may be treated to a contest. All this will occupy time, and it will be something like a fortnight before the house of commons gets to anything like work. What will that work be? Will there be a debate on the speech and an amendment to the address? In other words, will there be a debate on the home rule question? I am much inclined to think there will in any case be such a debate. I feel quite certain that if Gladstone will not himself bring it up, some English

RADICAL BELOW THE GANGWAY

will do so and will probably press it to a division. I am not saying whether 1, myself, think it desirable or not, that some indepen-dent radical should take this course. I am only saying that most assuredly this course will be taken. What Gladstonians of the inner circle say is, that they do not see much use just now in challenging a division on the home rule auestion, which would merely repeat and accentuate the decision given by the general elections. On the other hand, what GLADSTONIANS OF THE OUTER CIRCLE, and the independent radicals "below the gangway," say, is that the sooner they force the secessionist-liberals to declare themselves the Suppose, for example, an amendment to the address is proposed declaring that no settlement of the Irish question could be satisfactory which did not proceed on the lines of democratic legislation, how would the liberal-secessionists vote? Almost every man of them except Hartington, has declared again and again in favor of the principle of home rule. Would it

not be well, some radicals argue, TO FORCE THESE MEN to be true to their words, or publicly to renounce them. If they vote against such an amendment they declare against home rule of any kind. If they vote for it they declare against the conservative government and drive the first nail in, its coffin. Such is the argument of both sides. I give no opinion of my own, for I am now talking only of what Englishmen propose to do or not to do. The action, which the Irish party may decide on taking, or supporting, is not yet known, at all events not yet known to me, for I have not been able to leave London to attend the meeting of the party. IN DUBLIN TO-DAY.

and if it were known to me I certainly would not proclaim it in advance from the house tops. But I think I may venture to make a prophecy as to Gladstone. He comes back to lead the opposition only because he has nailed his home rule colors to the mast and is determined to fight for home rule as long as there is any fight in him and there is need of his hand in the bat tle. If, bowever, the conservatives should make up their minds to offer a scheme of home rule,

WHICH HELAND COULD ACCEPT. then Gladstone would consider himself released from all necessity of remaining in public life, It is extremely unlikely that the tories will do anything of the kind just yet, but if they do it to-morrow, Gladstone will give up public life the day after. I am assured there are some members of Salisbury's government who cherish the fond belief that Ireland and the Irish party are ready to accept some poor crumbs in the shape of county government instead of any real home rule scheme. Some people can get themselves to believe anything.

EVERY ONE IS TALKING about the splendid demonstration made in Dublin on the occasion of the departure of Lord and Lady Aberdeen-Aberdeen, the third Irish viceroy ever honored by the Irish people with such evidence of confidence and admiration. Lord Chesterfield was the first and Lord Fitz William the second. Chesterfield was recalled because he was making himself too popular with the Irish people to please the English garrison and the ruling classes of Ireland. Fitz William was recalled because he was endeavoring to bring about Catholic emancipation. Aberdeen is

recalled because he has PROCLAIMED HIMSELF A HOME RULER. Each former recall brought about a crisis and the same result will probably be seen this time as well. The new viceroy, Lord Londonderry, and his wife, will have a cool reception from the Irish people. Lord Londonderry, when Lord Castlereagh, promised, during an election contest, to vote for an inquiry into the home rule demand. We had only got to the length of asking an inquiry then, and he obtained the support of the home rule party. I do not know whether any particular reliance can be placed now on any promise in may have made then. There are reasons not of a political nature, which make one wonder why on earth the queen should have sent Lord and Lady Londonderry to Dublir to represent her, but on that subject I shall not further touch.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

THE HEIDELBERG CELEBRATION.

The Five Hundredth Anniversary of the Famous College. HFIDELBERG, Aug. 8.-{New York Herald Cable Special to the BEE.]-The kren prinz

arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning, and was received by the grand duke and duchess of Baden, his sister; General Obernitz, command the Fourteenth army corps, and a brilliant knot of decorated officers of the Baden army, and Pro Rector Bekker and the faculty of the university. The crowd was so great that the Twin stations of the Main, Neckar & Baden railway were blocked. The corporation of Beidelberg with Buorgermeister Weekens marched with a guard of honor composed of picked men of the Leib regiment, with a band. The two royal highnesses embraced each other while the dense crowd rent the air with cheers. After exchanging a few pleasant words with the officers the kron prinz entered the royal carriage and was driven through the densely packed streets to the palace. After luncheon the kron prinz drove to the fest hall, and expressed his great satisfaction at the arrangement. To the committee he said it was the largest enclosed space of the kind he had ever seen. After religious ceremonies in the church of the Holy Ghost, THE EVENT OF THE DAY

was a kind of reception in the hall of the university of the kron prinz and the guests by the grand duke, who is rector magnificentissmo of the university. He began: "Durchlauchtegster, kron prinz, and honored guests-When my exalted ancestor, the never to be forgotten Charles Frederick, in the days when the sword was the supreme arbiter, knowing well in his wisdom what holds the state together, infused new life into this university, he declared that we shall ourselves and our descendants for all time be rectors of this university. In that capacity on this proud day, the five hundredth anniversary of its foundation, I greet this noble assembly, which gives us the honor and pleasure of participating in the celebration. Especially gratifying is the grateful presence of his imperial highness, the crown prince of the German empire and kingdom of Prussia, the exalted representative of our Emperor William, under whose glorious rule, and with whose gracious and active interest it is vouchsafed us to celebrate this day. And it is likewise a great satisfaction to us that his holiness, the pope, following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, has expressed his friendly interest by a costly gift of his-

Next thanking his sister universities for the expression of their sympathy and the numerous distinguished visitors for their presence, the grand duke drew an excellent picture of the great part taken by Heidelburg n the advance of knowledge, and concluded by saying: "May Ruperto Carolina, sup-ported by my house and worthy of its past be destined to a glorious future. So may it please God." He then presented Geheimrath Bekker, the pro rector, with a medallion and chain as a memento of the occasion.

PROMOTIONS. The Carlsruher Zeitung announces a number of promotions to the grade of geheim and hoprath. Professor Bunsen has been granted the grand cross of the Zæhringer lion, Professors Kneis, Schulze and Gegenbauer are made commanders of the same order. A number of crosses were distributed among other members of the faculty, while it is ordered that a number of Prussian crosses will find the same destination. I have just returned from the Schlossfest, which began at 8 this evening. THE GLORIOUS PACADE.

the finest relic of the seventeenth century in Europe, lighted by thousands of red, yellow and white lamps, was a spectacle to be remembered. About four thousand invitations were issued, but at least five or six thousand persons must have been wandering among he ruins. A powerful dynamo supplied power to hundreds of electric lamps. The kron prinz and grand duke and duchess arrived early and were most enthusiastically received. After walking about the large court yard for some time and conversing in the pleasantest manner with a number of those present the kron prinz and his royal relations retired to the bandsalle, where they held a reception, the many hundred gentlemen who attended, being all in evening dress, and the ladies in light summer walking dresses. The band of the grand duke's grenadiers and that of the Darmstadt light horse played selections from opera and dance music, and wine, beer and light refreshments were served gratis, to an enormous crowd, at the expense of the municipality. The kron prinz, upon his arrival and departure, was cheered.

Many of the corps of students were evening dress, with handsome slik scarfs of their corps colors over their shoulders. The city of Heidelberg, with its thousands of lights reflected in the waters of the Neckar, silvered by the new moon, formed an appropriate back ground.

THE AMERICAN STUDENTS now in Heidelberg, and heartily enjoying the fetes, are:

In law, Elliott McAllister, of San Francisco Cheystain L. Franz, Lancaster, Pennsyl vania; Otto R. Hansen, of Milwaukee; Wirth P. Henize, of Brooklyn; and John H. Markworth, of Cincinnati.

In medicine, Orlando Clay Bridges, New York; James P. Buck, Philadelphia; Marcus W. Frederick and James W. Hendrick, San Francisco; Edward Herbert Hamilton and John Hirons, Chattanooga; Joseph G. Hirens, Beaufort; Melchior Kranz, St. Louis; John F. Manning, Surrey; and Dr. Simon Marx,

In philosophy, Geo. M. Duncan, New Jersey; Henry E. Cook, Evansville; Alfred Church Lane, Boston; Frank Misch, Clear Springs; Robert A. Moorman, Cincinnati. and Horace B. Pallon, Washington. In chemistry, Morris Eder, New York

James L. Defermery, Oakland; Charles Augustus Hadley, and Arthur Waters, New

In belles lettres, Carlton Brancok, of

New York. There are twenty-nine Russian and Polish students, seven Englishmen three Japans and one African. Heldelberg may become a summer health, resort fto rival Carlesbad. Schwenninger, Bismarck's doctor and friend, is said to have bought an interest in the Alberts Schloss hotel, above the castle, and baths are being

built and preparations made to receive pa-

tients. Bismarck is said to favor the idea and will help Schwenninger, by his influ-ence, to attract a crowd. BRITISH PRESS ON TILDEN.

London Morning Papers Devote Lead ers to His Career. LONDON, August 5, 4 a. m .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-Intelligence of the death of Mr. Tilden reached here in time for late specials last evening. The Standard and the Post are the only morning papers that comment upon the event. The former paper, among many remeniscences of Tilden's career, says: "Prior to 1870 Mr. Tilden was little known except as a local politician and a man of large means, which were always at the disposal of the party managers. Even with standard bearers so stalwort as McClelian, Seymour and Greeley, the democrats had been in a hopeless minerity. Accordingly when Mr. Tilden was selected to run against Mr. Hayes the battle was regarded little better than i forlorn hope. However, for the first time in half a generation, the party showed signs of resuming its former supremacy." After rehearsing the "fraud discussion," the Standard concludes its leader thus: "It is, how-

ever, unquestionable that the discovery of

certain cipher telegrams by which an attempt

to bribe the returning boards was brought to light did much to injure Mr. Tilden, though he is generally believed not to have been privy to these disgraceful intrigues. But the bad impression which the exposure created determined his party not to nominate him in 880. In 1884 there was again some talk of running him, but Mr. Tilden's days were over. New men had arisen, and even his great wealth, when coupled with his advancing years, failed to arouse the enthusiasm of those who fought and won after half a century of defeat,"

A Tarter After a Turk. LONDON, Aug. 4 .- Advices from Constaninople report an attempt to assassinate the grand vizier. That official was out driving Sunday afternoon in Holilagha, and two shots were fired at him by a Tartar. Neither of the shots struck its mark. The assassian then pursued the carriage with a drawn then pursued the carriage with a drawn sword, with which he endeavored to strike the grand vizier. He was arrested and taken before the sultan at the Yildi Klosk. To his majesty the Tarter declared that the grand vizier had prevented him from securing justice, and implored him to hang the vizier. Turkey is forming an additional army corps in Europe.

Balfour's Speech on Ireland. LONDON, Aug. 4.-Much importance is attached to Balfour's address to his constituents as reflecting the views of Lord Salis-bury. Balfour says: "The decisive verdict of the country on the Irish policy of Gladstone makes it clear that a majority of the people are unalterably opposed to any loosening of the bonds knitting the united kingdom. In spite of the additional difficulties with which Gladstone's recent action has loaded on the already difficult problem, the government will pursue the policy just to every interest of Ireland and generous to every interest of Treiand and generous every legitimate Irish aspiration. The government will be firm in the execution of the law, while striving to remove the chief evils which Ireland suffers.

A LITTLE TRICK EXPOSED. Why a Democratic Candidate Wanted

a Republican in Office. WASHINGTON, August 4.-The report of the judiciary committee of the senate upon the nomination of Gustavus Vanhoorebeke to be district attorney for the southern district of Illinois, vice James A. Connelly suspended, has been make public. It says Connelly, who filled the office from 1876 till the date of his suspension by President Cleveland, was a faithful and efficient officer. Immediately after the last presidential election he an nounced his determination to resign, but was induced to withhold his resignation by reason of the political interests and conditions ex isting in Illinols. An election for United States senator was pending and the contending forces were about equally divided. "The belief was entertained," the report continues, "by the democratic candidate that the resignation of Connelly would tend to complination of Connelly would tend to complicate his chances for holding the united vote of his party continuously to himself. If Connelly should resign pending the senatorial contest his successor would have to be selected. Several persons had made known their determination to be appointed for Connelly's position on a change of the national administration. on a change of the national administration. It seemed important to the democratic candidate for the office of United States senator not to be forced to declare his choice in respect of who should succeed Connelly. He caused a friend to interview Connelly and endeavor to get him to withhold his resignation until a determination of the senatorial contest could be reached. At first Connelly declined, but finally consented, with the distinct understanding that whenever his resignation should be desired he would be notified in order that he might forward it and not be

In order that he might forward it and not be subject to suspension or removal. There seems to be no doubt of definite understanding. this definite understanding. It was also agreed that the attorney general should be notified of the arrangement, and he was informed of it." The report proceeds to say that Senator Cullom called upon the attorney general in relation to this matter and that the interview left no doubt in the Senator's mind that Connelly would be notified when his resignation should be desired. On the 10th of June 1885, Connelly reasized notice from the June, 1885, Connelly received notice from the president that he was suspended, and on the president that he was suspended, and on the same day a Chicago paper published a Washington dispatch embodying the substance of of the report of J. W. Bowman, an examiner of the department of justice, in which he manifested the partisan spirit in which he had pursued the investigation of Connelly's conduct in his office. The report states that the report of the special agent was filed in the department of justice on the 2d of May, 1885; that it was made in response to instructions given by the attorney general to the special examiner on made in response to instructions given by the attorney general to the special examiner on April 16, 1885; that no notice was given to Connelly of its character, nor even of its existence. When it was communicated to the committee Connelly was informed of its character and contents, "and," the committee says "he has made answer to each and every feature of it in such manager and offertiences. ture of it in such manner and effectiveness as to satisfy the committee that it is unfair, un-just and untruthful, and that it ought not, either in its statements, or its conclusions, to be accepted as of any weight whatever against the general good repute of Connelly concerning his administration." The committee says in conclusion: "It may be a matter of curious inquiry why the attorney general should have allowed such a report to general should have allowed such a report to remain on the files of his department without notice to Connelly and without some reference to it in the interview had with Senator Cullom in respect to the resignation of the accused officer. That such a state of facts could exist anywhere is not easily believed, but that it should be found in the department of justice is a reproach to its name, and it seems to the committee that the demands of fair play and common justice require that the course pursued in this case should not receive the approval of the senate. Therefore the comapproval of the senate. Therefore the committee, without intimating anything to hurt the nominee in this case, or remotely or otherwise suggesting that he is not a fit person to be intrusted with the responsible duties of the office to which he has been nominated, do recommend that he be not confirmed? When recommend that he be not confirmed." When the nomination of Vanhoorebeke was reached upon the calendar it was passed over with the understanding that it should not again

be taken up. Sparks Informs the Senate. WASHINGTON, August 4 -Acting Secretary of the Interior Muldrow to-day transmitted to the senate a letter from the commissioner of the general land office in answer to the senate resolution calling for certain detailed information regarding the cancellation of lands patents for fraud. The commissioner says that the practice pursued by the office in the cancellation of land entries for fraud has varied somewhat so as to render it office in the canceliation of land entries for fraud has varied somewhat so as to render it difficult to give the precise information called for, but it is believed the following statement will fully cover the inquiry: Land entries cancelled from 1884 to the present time on agents' reports, 751; on testimony taken at hearings, 128; for default of applearance at hearings, 128; for default of applearance at hearings, 128; for default of applearance at hearings, 128; relinquished after reports by special agents, 142; total, 2,373. Held for cancellation on agents' reports, 2,235, and on testimony taken at hearing, 175, making the total number of entries cancelled and held for cancellation, 4,783. During this period there were thirty-five entries reinstated. From April 3, 1885, to April 3, 1886, there were 34,518 iand patents issued or ordered issued, and from April 3, 1886, to June 21, 1886, 4,323 were issued. The organization of the system by which all the entries are submitted to the board of review for final examination before the issue of patents, the report says, has involved a temporary delay in the issue of patents, which accounts to some extent for the apparent decrease in the number of patents issued between April 8 and June 21, 1886.

Appropriation Bills Signed. WASHINGTON, August 4.—The president has signed the sundry civil and general deliciency bills.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Local rains followed by fair weather; stationary tempera-

died peacefully at Graystone this morning at 8:45 o'clock. There were present with him Drs. Charles E. Simonds and Samuel Swift, and his niece, Miss Gould. His death was entirely unexpected and was caused by failure of the heart, following an acute attack of diarrh or ann nausea.

As soon as the news of Tilden's death was received in New York there was a good deal of excitement over it. Instantly flags of the city buildings and newspaper offices were displayed at half-mast and expressions of regret were heard on all sides at the death of the eminent statesman. It is said he had not been feeling well for some days.

The news of Tilden's death spread throughout the city very rapidly. The newspaper offices bulletined it early and so the news was soon scattered broadcast. Expressions of sorrow were heard on all sides and from parties of all political faith at the loss the country had sustained. Though it was known Tilder, had been in bad health for some time past, his death was not being looked for. Coming so suddenly it was quite a shock to the community.

Business men of this city lost no time in paying tribute to the statesman's memory by displaying flags at half mast. Every building of prominence down town had its flags lowered. Flags were also displayed at half mast on all public buildings. There were no unusual scenes at Tilden's handsome residence in Gramercy park to-day, and as yet no evidence of the death of its owner are displayed on the building. The curtains and windows remain just as they have been since Tilden left for his mansion.

Yonkers, August 4.—Private Secretary Smith said this afternoon: The death of the governor was a great shock to us all. He had been quite well for several months. This morning he did not seem to know that he was dying and made no allusion to it. He retained consciousness until the last. He died through exhaustion. Governor Tilden never had, as has been frequently stated, any attack of paralysis. He had a fall, some years ago, and this, together with rheumatism. crippled his

passed most of the time at Greystone for several years.

He has not been in New York since March. The house in Gramercy park has been in charge of a man and two female servants. He was a man of very active mind, and it has has been difficult to get him to take that rest and quiet which he needed at his age. He has had a throat trouble for years, which caused an impediment in his speech. It was difficult to understand him on that account. It troubled him more particularly in lying down. In spite of it all he went out daily driving and used his steam yacht Viking frequently to Sandy Hook and other points. He passed much of his time in reading, and he had probably one of the finest book collections in this country. His reading was of a general character and embraced matter that partains to other countries. As soon as the death of Tilden became known to the country at large telegrams began coming in from his political and personal friends.

WASHINGTON, AME, 4.—Mr. Morrison of-

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THE FERLING ELSEWHERE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Mr. Morrison offered and the basse unanimously adopted the following resolution: "That the house of representatives of the United States has heard-with profound sorrow of the death of that eminent and distinguished citizen, Samuel J. Tiden."

The president sent the following telegram to Colonel Sam'l J. Tilden, jr., Greystone Yonkers, N. Y.: I have this moment learned of the sudden death of your illustrious relative, S. J. Tilden, and hasten to express my individual sorrow in the event by which the state of New York has lost her most distinguished son, and the nation one of its wisest and most patriotic counsellors.

tinguished son, and the nation one of its wisest and most patriotic counsellors.

[Signed.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Upon the receipt of the news of Tilden's death, Governor Hill immediately wrote the following:

"Colonel Samuel J. Tilden, Greystone, Yonkers, N. Y.—I learn with deep regret of the death of your distinguished uncle, Samuel J. Tilden. I tender you and the other relatives my sheere sympathy in your great relatives my street sympathy in your great bereavement. In his death the country loses one of her most eminent statesmen, and our own state one of its most illustrious sons.

own state one of its most illustrious sons. Please inform me at your earliest convenience of the date which may be fixed for the funeral, as I shall endeavor to attend."

Goveraor Hill to-day issued the following proclamation: "I announce to the people of the state with sincere regret the death of Samuel J. Tilden. After a long and active career devoted to the public good and the rendition of arduous and conspicuous services in behalf of the people, he this morning peacefully passed away at his chosen retreat at Greystone, on the banks of the Hudson. The country loses one of its ablest statesmen and the state of New York one of her foremost citizens. He was twice a representative in the state legislature, a member of two constitutional conventions, governor of the state two years and in 1876 was candidate of one of the greatest parties of the country for the presidency, and received therefor the electorial vote of his native state and upon that popular vote was declared the choice of a majority of the voters of the United States. As a private citizen and in every public station, was declared, the choice of a majority of the voters of the United States. As a private citizen and in every public station, he was pure and upright and discharged every trust with conspicuous indelity. His last public utterance which attracted universal attention, exhibited the same spirit of unselfish patriotism which characterized his whole career, and was in behalf of strengthening the defense of the country he loved so well. It is meet that the close of such a life should be marked with more that a passing notice. The legislature not being in session at the time, I commend to the people of the state such expression of respect for his long, faithful and honorable services as they deem appropriate. Now, therefore, it is hereby directed as a mark of regard for the distinguished dead, that flags upon the capitol and all public buildings of the state, including armories and arsenals of the national guard, be displayed at half mast until and including the day of the funeral, and the citizens of the state for a like period are requested to unite in appropriate tokens of respect."

New York, Angust 4.—At a meeting of

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New York, Angust 4.—At a meeting of the board of sackers of the Tammany society to-night with ex-Congressman Pheney Dugro presiding, resolutions offered by Sachern George II. Forster and seconded by Sheriff Hugh J. Grant were unanimously adopted recarding the death of Samuel J. Tilden and eulogizing the character of the deceased, who was at one time a member of the board of sacherns and was for many years identified with the Tammany hall organization. The resolutions recommend that the tion. The resolutions recommend that the meeting room of the society be draped in mourning; that the flag on Tammany hall be displayed at half mast from sunrise until sunset each day until after the funeral ceremonies, and that the society be requested to attend the funeral.

monies, and that the society be requested to attend the funeral.

SRETCH OF HIS LIFE AND LABORS.

Samuel J. Tilden was born at New Lebanou, in the state of New York, in 1814. He is descended from an old and highly honorable family, the remotest member of whom he has any positive knowledge being one Nathaniel Tilden, who was mayor of Tenterden, Kent, England, in 1613. This gentleman removed with his family to America in 1834, and settled at Scituate, Mass. Mr. Tilden's father was a thrifty merchant of New Lebanon, who, on account of his integrity and good sense, especially on political matters, was admitted to terms of intimacy with Martin Van Buren. His mother was descended from William Jones, licutement governor of the colony of New Haven, and reputed to be a son of Colonel John Jones, one of the regicide judges of Charles 1., whose wife was a sister of Oliver Cromwell. In his eighteenth year Mr. Tilden entered Yale college where he pursued his studies with such indefatigable zeal that his health gave way, and he was compelled to drop out of the course. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered he resumed

A GREAT LEADER LAID LOW

Samuel J. Tilden, the Napoleon of Democracy, Dies Suddenly.

DEATH LOVES A SHINING MARK.

Expressions and Evidences of Regret Heard Everywhere—Governor Hill Issues a Proclamation—Sketch of His Career.

Death of Samuel J. Tilden.

New York Atgust 4.—Samuel J. Tilden.

New York Atgust 4.—Samuel J. Tilden died peacefully at Graystone this morning at 8:45 o'clock. There were present with him Drs. Charles E. Simonds and Samuel Swift, and his niece, Miss Gould. His death was entirely unexpected and was caused by failture of the heart, following an acute attack of diarrh cra nau hauses.

As soon as the news of Tilden's death was received in New York there was a good deal of exclement over it. Instantly flags of the city buildings and newspaper offices were displayed at half-mast and expressions of regret were heard on all sides at the death of the eminent statesman. It is said he had not been feeling well for some days. gave him great reputation. Among the more notable cases in which he was successful may be mentioned that of Flagg vs. Giles; Burdel be mentioned that of Flagg vs. Giles; Burdell vs. Cunningham, a famous will case, and that of the Pennsylvania Coal company vs. the Delaware & Hudson Coal company. It is no exaggeration to say that from 1855 up to the time he retired from professional life, one-half the great railway corporations north of the Ohio and between the Hudson and Mississippi had been his clients. For some time preceding the war he was the confidential adviser of Dean Richmond, the leader of the democratic party in the state of New York. He was elected governor of New York in 1874, and was nominate 1 to the presidency in 1876. The result of the election being disputed led to the appointment of the electoral commission, under whose decision the republican candidate was peacefully inaugurated. Since that time Mr. Tilden has lived in retirement, with the exception of an occasional appearance in public.

Kansas Democrats Honor Tilden. LEAVENWORTH, Kas., August 4. - The democratic state convention met this morning, and after passing resolutions regretting the death of Tiiden and the appointment of committees, adjourned.

UNION PACIFIC BULLS. A Wall Street Story About Oregon

Connections. NEW YORK, Aug. 4 .- | Special Telegram to he BEE.]-A considerable flourish of trumet4 is being made by bulls on Union Pacific on the report that the Union Pacific people have secured control of the Oregon Navigation company's lines, and will therefore have a new transcontinental line. It is claimed hat Mr. Adams and other friends of the Union Pacific have bought control of the Oregon Transcontinental stock, which company, it is well known has always held a controlling interest in the Oregon Navigation company. This is now authoritively denied. But even presuming they have done so, it is difficult to see how that alters the situation very much. The Oregon Navigation line and the Oregon Short line are necessary to each other, and have been since their connection,

other, and have been since their connection, and both sides were glad to make an equitable traffic arrangement which has been long in existence with no prospect of being broken up. The Oregon Navigation company has nearly 200 miles of line, which was built to connect it with the Oregon Short line, and the only danger was that at some time the control of the Oregon Transcontinental might pass into hands in imitaal to the interest of the Union Facific, in which event the Oregon Short line would in which event the Oregon Short line would be at a great disadvantage. This, however, seems to be a remote danger. This control might render the Union Pacific a little independent of the Central Pacific for other busi-ness than that to California. Naturally the building of the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific makes the Oregon Navigation company "tieup" a little closer to the Union Pacific than before. Probably this is the only foundation for the story.

BON TON BEATS. New York's Upper Ten on the Debtor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Some weeks since C. F. Klunder. the society florist of New York, was compelled to make an assignment. Friends of his said at the time that the failure was solely due to his inability to collect bills of all amounts from many of the elite who had patronized him. It was said at the time that Klunder sent a circular to all his bon ton debtors, notifying them that unless immediate payments were made he would publish a complete list of the names, amounts and age of the bills. This created a great stir, and many, it is said, paid up their scores. To-day a schedule of Klunder's finances will be filed at White plains, showing his liabilities to amount to \$75,000: nominal assets, \$51,000, and actual assets, \$34,000. There is about eighteen thousand dollars outstanding debts. Among the names of the debtors to be filed to-day are the followstanding deots. Among the hanes of the debtors to be filed to-day are the following well known society people: E. Barry Watt, \$50; Sir Bedick Walter Camporn, \$10; Douglas Twombly, \$117; Peter Marie, \$14; Mrs. Hammersly, \$53; General W. Cuttings, \$45, 90; Mrs. J. W. Minburn, \$10,50; P. Lorillard, \$4; lifteen members of Union club in sams ranging from \$7 to \$20,50. Mrs. Stevens, \$14,69; C. M. Ramsey, \$39; Jewish synagogue, Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, \$100; Joseph Pulitzer, \$300 Cooper Hewitts, \$2; W. E. Sline, \$10; Mrs. Depeyster, \$14; Count Porulled, \$69; Mrs. Henry Clews, \$15; Chas. Farson, \$43,50; Mrs. D. S. Appleton, \$10,50; Pursell & Co., \$96,50; General J. F. Ruthburn, \$20; K. Colgate, Newport, \$100; Mrs. Torrance, \$6; A. Belman \$1,75; S. French, \$7,75; Mrs. Jaffry, \$13,25; J. F. Ufman, \$10; Miss Work, \$37; J. Thomas Lynch, \$156,25; Mrs. Lamont, \$12; Mrs. Dan Huntington, \$16; Mrs. Endicott, \$14.

WASHINGTON, August 4.-To be receiver of public moneys, Luke A. Burke, of Dakota. at Aberdeen, Dak.; Wendall A. Anderson, of Wisconsin, to be consul general at Montreal; Joseph B. Johnston, of Virginia, to be commissioner for the district of Alaska, to reside at Cunalaska Louis Williams, of Missouri, to be commissioner for the district of Alaska,

Confirmations.

at Cunaiaska; Louis Williams, of Missouri, to be commissioner for the district of Alaska, to reside at Junean City, to be Indian agents, Gilbert D. Williams, of New York, for Indians of Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, Indian Territory; Charles E. Marshney, for Indians of Cheyenne river agency, Dak.; Lafa yette Dawson, of Missouri, to be United States judge for the district of Alaska; John B. Hayes, of Wisconsin, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Idaho; to be United States marshals, Herman C. Weber, for the southern district of Illinois; to be United States marshals, Herman C. Weber, for the southern district of Illinois; to be United States attorney, Arthur K. Delaney, for the eastern district of Wisconsin. Postmasters: Illinois — William H. Loomis, Shawncetown; Frederick H. Bates, Elmhurst; William H. Wilcox, Elgin; John L. Walsh, South Chicago; D. Wilmont Scott, Galena. Nebraska—Duncan Patterson, Wymore, Iowa—E. B. Crawford, Sioux City; William A. McAllister, Vinton; E. M. Funk, Manning, Wisconsin—Isaac T. Carr, Neilsville; Charles R. Gleason, Eau Claire. Charles M. Thomas, of Kentucky, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota; Henry P. Henderson, of Michigan, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Utah; William G. Ewing, United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois, Postmasters—Clinton Babbitt, Beloit, Wis.; J. B. Young, Wrights Grove, Ill.

DE SOTO, Mo., August 4.—Members of the newly organized Law and Order league showed their strength yesterday by electing N. Slawson, mayor, by a majority of over three to one. No opposition from Knights of Labor was manifest. On the contrary many members of that organization cast their vote for the Law and Order league candidates.

J. B. Young, Wrights Grove, Ill.

SIOUX CITY'S BLACK CRIME

The Cowardly Assassination of Rev. G. C. Haddock By Murderous Wretches.

DETAILS OF THE DEVILISH ACT.

The City Aroused Over the Killing-No Clue to the Perpetrators-An Ontcome of the Fight Against Saloons.

A Premeditated Murder.

Sioux City, Ia., August 4.— Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The wildest excitement prevailed here all day over the cowardly assassination of Rev. George C. Haddock. The coroner's inquest has been in progress all day with closed doors, as important developments are expected. The testimony of John Ryan indicates plainly that there was a conspiracy on the part of a large number of men to kill Mr. Haddock, and as soon as the deed was committed hurried from their hiding places and escaped in the darkness. One party asked at the barn and hotel near by whether the carriage hired by Mr. Haddock had returned yet, and the latter was undoubtedly apprehensive of danger, as he asked at the barn whether any one was laying for him, As is generally known, Rev. Mr. Haddock has been a leader in the temperance agitation here and the movement to close up the saloons. Matters have been at fever heat for some time and his cowardly taking off last night is a sequel to the matter. Should the perpetrators of his foul murder be found they would not live an hour, so excited is the pub

The indignation meeting held to-night to take publicaction on the assassination was one of the largest attended and most determined ever held here. Citizens of all parties creeds and nationalities were present and gave expression to the most pronounced sentiments. Resolutions passed offer a large reward and also solicit the governor of the state to offer a state reward for the apprehension of the murderer; also laying the crime at the door of the saloons, making that interest chargeable with it, and pledging all good citizens to support the movement to exterminate the saloons, gambling houses, etc.. and establish law. Never before was such a meet. ing held here, and its result must be most beneacial. Seven leading citizens were appointed on the part of the meeting to help ferret out the murderer and complete the enforcement of the law.

The Journal publishes the following ac ount of Mr. Haddock's assassination: Shortly after 10 o'clock last evening a p tol shot was heard in the vicinity of Fourth and Water streets, and in a few minutes a crowd of men might have been noticed gathering in that vicinity. A word of inquiry as to the cause of the gathering brought forth the information that Rev. Geo. C. Haddock had been shot and was lying dead in the gutter. At about this hour the crowd at the Academy of Music came out upon the street at the end of the performance there, and the news was spread with great rapidity throughout the city. Messengers were at once sent for Coroner Conniff, but a diligent search did not reveal his whereabouts for nearly two hours, when the body was examined, and by order of Mrs. Haddock, to whom the awful news had been conveyed in as cautious a manner as possiand Water streets, and in a few minutes a conveyed in as cautious a manner as possi-ble, was removed to the parsonage in the shadow of the church where he has labored since he came to Sioux City last October. Stories of the crime were many and cop-

the darkness and rain of midnight, it was ascertained that about 9 o'clock p. m. Mr. Haddock and Rev. C. C. Turner procured a Haddock and Rev. C. C. Turner procured a horse and buggy at Merrill's livery stable for the purpose of driving to Greenville, east of the city. They were absent just an hour, and at 10 o'clock Mr. Haddock returned to the stable with the horse and buggy, being alone at that time. After delivering the animal to the hostler, Mr. Haddock started to go out of the stable, but noticing several men standing on the sidewalk opposite, he turned and asked Jarvis if 'anybody was laying for him,' laughing pleasantly as he asked the question. Jarvis replied that he knew of no one who had any such intentions. At this Mr. Haddock started such intentions. At this Mr. Haddock started out over the crossing of Water street, a snot was heard, and he dropped his cane, and stargering forward in a direction slightly h of east, fell on the walk as above

Jack Ryan was standing in the door of O'Connell's soloon when the shot was fired, and saw Haddock, who was between himself and the gaslight, stagger toward the sidewalk. He at once went to him, and although the wounded man breathed at least five min-utes after he fell, did not attempt to speak. utes after he fell, did not attempt to speak. Ryan got some water and washed the blood from his face, and was there when the crowd began to collect. It is Mr. Ryan's opinion that the party who fled the shot stood on the sidewalk just below Fourth street and waited until the unsuspecting victim was within twenty-five feet of him before he sent the leaden messenger on its errand of death.

A fireman standing at one of the upper windows of the engine house says that he saw three persons on the corner, and as he

windows of the engine house says that he saw three persons on the corner, and as he stood there watching the flashes of lightning he noticed a man start across the street, and when about half way across saw somebody approach him from behind, and at that moment he heard a report and saw the flash of a pistol. He at once lighted a lantern and went out, finding the body of Mr. Haddock lying as above stated. After the shot he saw two men run south on Water street and one go north.

go north.

Charles Eberhardt, proprietor of the Columbia house, says that himself and four others were sitting in the hotel office, everything being very quiet without. At about 10 o'clock he was startled by a shot in the street, and cannot fo the door say parties running in both ne was started by a snot in the street, and going to the door saw parties running in both directions on Water street, and heard the footsteps of a man running across the bridge.

After the body had been taken to the house search for the wound was made, and it was found that the ball entered on the left side of the neck, about three inches below and a little back of the ear, and passed entirely through the company out under the chir oenow and a little back of the ear, and passed entirely through, coming out under the chin on the right side. From all appearances the case is one of premeditated murder, and circumstances go to show that the parties were aware of the trip taken by Mr. Haddock and armed and stationed themselves in convenient positions to attack him on his return. ient positions to attack him on his return.

Since the saloon injunction cases have been brought, it is well known that a very dangerous feeling against the temperance men has been engendered, and against no one has it been so bitter as Rev. George C. Haddock. The shock to the community over the killing of this man will be such as has never before been experienced, and while without doubt, it will at once by popular opinion, be laid at the door of the saloon party, the calm thinker will at once realize that no man who has any of the instincts of manhood left in his breast would be guilty of even thinking of such a deed. The perpetrator is without doubt one of those low, degraded beings, in whom the last spark of honor is dead, and in whose breast no thought of remorse will rankle as he gloats over his

degraded beings, in whom the last spark of honor is dead, and in whose breast no thought of remorse will rankle as he gloats over his terrible deed.

It must be admitted that the part the dead man had taken in trying to enforce the laws of the state, was without doubt the cause of his untimely end at the hand of a cowardly assassin, who approached him from the rear and sent his soul into eternity without a moment's notice, and without a possible chance of defending himself. That Mr. Haddock was not a coward is attested by the fact that he has been on the streets unattended at all times when duty scemed to call. While it is possible that his zealousness in the temperance cause led him on farther than the average man is apt to, still all his movements were made openly and without effort to keep anything covered up or away from the gaze of friends and enemies alike.

There are very few persons in Sloax City, prohibitionists or not, but who will deery this cowardly act and will do all in their power to bring the murderer to justice. This is a civilized country, and every man's life should be safe from the attacks of red handed villains who lie in wait for their unsuspect-

should be safe from the attacks of their unsuspect-villains who lie in wait for their unsuspect-

ing victim and shoot him down in cold blood because he does his part as a citizen in en-forcing the laws enacted by the law-making power of the state.

The dead man came here last October as pastor of the First M. E. church, and was a little over lifty-six years of are. He has one son, Frank C., of the firm of Houghton & Haddock, attorneys, at Oshkosh, Wis.

A REWARD OFFERED.

DES MOINES, Ia. August 4.—Governor
Larrabee to-day offered a reward of \$500 for
the apprehension of the murderers of Rev.
George C. Haddock at Sloux City last night.

Evidence of Prohibition. RED OAK, Iowa. August 4 .- | Special to the BEE. |-Mary A. Carlson, aged 31, wife or C. A. Carlson, committed suicide by shooting herself in the head. She leaves a husband

and one child, a boy about seven years of age. Cause, whisky. This is the most convincing argument that prohibition does not prohibit, as Mary has been a habitual drunkard for a number of years, and despite the fact that her poor old mother and her husband have cautioned and forbidden all the saloons and drug stores to sell her no intoxicants, still she was always able to keep a supply on land which has pro-duced the inevitable result.

Doctors on a Junket. SIOUX CITY, August 4.—[Sdecial Telegram to the BER]—The state board. medical examiners passed resolution accepting the invitation of the Sioux City & Pacific to visit Hot Springs, Dak. The trip is to be made at the earliest convenient date.

WORKING FOR ACQUITTAL The Anarchist Defense Still Trying to Save their Clients.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The crowd in attendance upon this, the fortieth day of the anarchist trial, was as large as usual, every available seat in the court room being occupied. The jury and the prisoners look more and more worn with each succeeding day. One of the singular teatures of the trial, for such an important one, is the fact that there has been no separation of witnesses. It has proved a very dangerous experiment leaving them at large, listening to each other's evidence, and on the other hand to have separated them would have been impracticable. If one side had called for it, the other side would have done so, and they would not only need to be locked up for weeks, but there would have been no room in the building large onough to accommodate them.

The most important testimony of the session was that given by two witnesses who wore they enfered the alley a few momenta before the bomb exploded to light their pipes. This was offered to counteract the story related by Gilmer that he saw Spies in the alley and saw him strike a match and fire the fuse to the bomb which exploded among the police. While the defence has strenuously sought to show that Gilmer was not a credible witness, they have, by to-day's testimony, acknowledged that a match was struck in the alley at the precise time stated by Gilmer in his testimony. The latter de-clared that it fired the bomb, while the defense contend that it was to light two pipes of tobacco. One of the witnesses who said he was in the alley, named August Krumm. bears a resemblance to Spies, but could not be mistaken for him by anyone looking at the man at all closely. Krumm, on the direct-examination, said he was not a socialist, nor an anaichist, nor a communist, and did not know any of the defendants. He was at the Haymarket meeting on the 4th of May. It was a quarter to 9 when he got there, and the meeting was going on. After remaining there for some time listening to the speeches he and a friend went to the alley to light their pipes. He struck a match and lighted his, and then another for his friend. There was no other match lighted in the alley that he saw. Spies did not go into the alley that evening. If anyone had gone from the wagon into the alley he would have seen them. the meeting was going on. After remainly

wagon into the alley he would have seen them.

He was cross-examined by Mr. Grinnell, who elicited the fact that the witness was living separate from his wife and family, and had been sent to the Bridewell in July. He said he had given this evidence in response to a call in the Arbeiter Zeitung for witnesses on behalf of the defendants. This witnesses declared that there were no house. witnesses on behalf of the defendants. This witness declared that there were no boxes on the sidewalk near where he claims to have stood during the speaking. He had been in Zepf's hall, near the Haymarket, the headquarters for the anarchists prior to going to the meeting, and ran there when the police began firing. This witness declared that he beard, a that fixed before the hours are

to the meeting, and ran there when the police began firing. This witness declared that he heard a shot fired before the bomb exploded.

William Aldrich said he worked with Krumm and related the same story about going into the alley, but declared that they had lit their pipes and were out on the sidewalk before the police had come up.

A witness named Robert Lindinger testified that he stood at the mouth of the alley during the entire meeting with Carl Righter, the actor, and did not see either Spies or Schwab go into the alley. He declared that he stood arm in arm with Richter during the entire two hours.

he stood arm in arm with Richter during the entire two hours.

The defense called Mrs. Sophia Glumm to testify that she heard Seliger declare that he had been terrified by the police loto relating his knowledge of the manufacture of bombe by Lingg and Engel. The testimony was not admitted, as the defense did not cross-examine Seliger.

George Kohler was called and testified that he saw the police firing and ran. He did not see any of the people fire at the police. The state did not cross-examine.

A witness named Frederick C. Grop was called to testify that he did dot hear Engel urge the workingmen to arm themselves to

urge the workingmen to arm themselves to shoot the police in a speech he made last urge the workingmen to arm themselves to shoot the police, in a speech he made last February.

Withelm Roake testified that he saw Schwab on the night of May 4address a meding near McCormick's reaper works. The memory of the witness was so poor as to make it an open question whether Schwab could not have been at the Haymaket at the time alleged by the witness for the state.

Frederick Bohrens testified that he saw Schwab in Radeker's saloon between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of May 4.

Charles Drekrueger produced a little merriment when he declared that he did not see anybody fire at the police. On the cross-examination he testified that when the bomb exploded he fell flat on his face and remained there until the firing ceased.

Two other witnesses testified that they did not see any one fire at the police, and the prosecution declined to cross-examine them, It is believed that the defense is mearing the close of the case, and if so, the opinion seems general that the case presented by the prosecution has been in no wise materially changed. Four of the witnesses to-day, required interpreters.

quired interpreters. Preparing For Adjournment.

Washington, August 3.—The sundry civil bill, which has been regarded as the main obstacle in the way of a speedy adjourn

ment of congress, was agreed upon by the conferces to-day. The cabinet was in session about three hours to-day, arranging affairs of the departments in anticipation of a speedy adjournment of congress. The Cutting and Rasures cases were also considered.

There is no prospect that any of the appropriation bills will be sent to the president to-night.

to-night. Nominations.

WASHINGTON, August 4 .- William G. Bowman, of Illinois to be surveyor general of Utah. Postmasters-Leonard W. Chambers, at Jacksonville, Ill.: William Carter, at DeKalb, Ill. The president has withdrawn the nomination of H. A. Beecher to be collector of customs at Port Townsend, W. T., and of W. A. Selkirk to be register of the land office at Sacramento, Cala,

Strikes and Rumors of Strikes CHICAGO, August 4 .- Eight hundred men mployed in the Hately Packing house, as the Union stock-yards, quit work on a re-fusal to turn to the ten-hour working day. Humors of strikes in other houses are ripe.